THE
I.A.S.C. QUARTERLY

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION
of the
Numismatic Association of Southern California

Official Seal

3rd Quarter

Eighth Year - 1966

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CALENDAR OF COMING EVENTS

Sept. 15 - 18	Northern California Numismatic Association Fifth Annual Coin & Currency Exhibition San Francisco Hilton Hotel
Oct. 15 - 16 Sat. & Sun.	Downey Numismatists Coin Show Downey Elks Patio Room 11233 So. Woodruff Ave, Downey. Sat. 10.00 a,m. - 10 p.m. Sun. 10.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. W. Snyder, General Chairman, P.O. Box 165, Downey, Calif. 90241
Oct. 22 - 23	West Valley Coin Club 8th Annual Coin Show Case, Saturday & Sunday, Carpenter's Hall, 7500 Van Nuys Blvd, San Fernando. Calif.

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The President's Message

Dear Friends:

My wife and I just returned from the very successful 75th ANA Diamond Jubilee Convention held in Chicago. It was my pleasure to see some of the most beautiful and interesting displays I have ever seen.

The Bourse dealers I talked with all seemed to be doing good business and were well pleased with the show. The Bourse and exhibit rooms were crowded at all times.

Of course, Miss Eva Adams was introduced and praised for her contribution to Numismatics. I extended an invitation to her to attend our N.A.S.C. Convention in February. She said she sincerely hoped to be able to do so this year.

If your member club is planning a coin show or exhibit, N.A.S.C. wooden cases have been made available to your club. Our Past President and Museum Curator, Mr. Karl Brainard, has offered to store these cases in his garage. There is no charge except for breakage but you must arrange for pick up and delivery. Contact me for information and authorization to pick up cases.

I would like to commend the chairmen of the various committees for the excellent job they are doing. With workers like these, we will be sure to have a successful show. Please offer your help to make our Convention in February a memorable one ---- just offer and see what happens!

Sincerely,

Walter Snyder

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OFFICIAL PRINTER..... Myron McCloflin, 1046 So.Olive, Los Angeles, Cal. 9001
CURATOR MONEY MUSEUM... Korl M. Broinord, 3856 McLaughlin Ave., L.A. Colif. 9006
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he Voice of a Minority Viewpoint?

garrulous old collector ramble around with a few questions houghts for his comrades. Were you folks aware that the A.N.A. ost about 3,000 members in the last year or two? An interest- act, but were they collectors, or were they investors or spe- ors, maybe little kids with Lincoln boards who can't find a in circulation before 1944? Here is another point, a leading ewspaper's paid subscriptions are about half their circulation given on the front page! I can't say anything about the other g publication, since I no longer subscribe to it.

ld appear that collectors have a golden opportunity to clean e parasites of our hobby by boycotting the fast buck artist, iny metal and token manufacturers, who try to pass them as or legal tender in the Hottentot club, and last but not least y or dealer who pay a tenth for an item and then wants to to the Bahamas on the price he is asking.

ms strange to reflect back over the years to when I fist start- h a coin board. You got all the coins from circulation or trade, xpected to make any money? You did it for the fun and chal- to start with, then maybe you got interested in the history ns and really started collecting in earnest. Maybe you started ary etc. Then joined a club, for comradship, advice and a ening interest. What do we have today, mainly a bunch of ng greedy people trying to get the last drop of blood from the ed corpse of coin collecting. Now is the time to clean up the

the collector is king, for he is supplying the life blood to e. By an organized effort we could again put the profit motive o less than ten per cent. We could do away with the "Modern an" diseases of apathy, non-commitment, let George do it e. What became of honesty, a striving for knowledge and ellowship. Have the virtues of living gone up in smoke. My n, study numismatics from a historical view point. Learn e past activities of numismatist, knowledge is power. With dge, how long would our present day "Beckers" and money- rs be able to defraud collectors?

I've been in field too long, or just out of phase with "modern "

Visual Education Library

P.O. Box 2595, Sepulveda, California 91343

The N.A.S.C. Collection of Visual Education Material may b borrowed by N.A.S.C. alliliated clubs for club programs on i dividual lectures to groups. The collection consists of a series 2 x 2 slide sets and accompanying lecture notes which describ each slide. Clubs furnish their own projectors. Some of the ne model slide projectors will not accomodate the thicker plastic glass mounted slides. Projectors which permit each slide to be fe individually by hand are recommended.

Slides are shipped by insured parcel post (insured for $50). Thi is the only cost involved. When requesting slides, give exact date of meeting and several alternate choices. The more popular slid sets are frequently scheduled months in advance. The longer th notice given, the greater the opportunity of receiving slides for specific meeting.

SLIDE SETS

SET No. 1 COINS OF COLONIAL AMERICA

61 color slides of the principal types of coins used in colon America. The series begins with the Sommer Islands shilling 1616 and runs through the Spanish milled dollar.

SET No. 2 TYPES OF COMMEMORATIVE HALF DOLLARS

48 color slides containing both obverse and reverse of each coin

SET No. 3A U.S. COPPER COIN TYPES

51 color photographs of types of half cents, large cents, small ce through the current coinage and two cent pieces.

SET No. 3B U.S. TYPES, 3¢ PIECES THROUGH 20¢

54 color photographs at 3¢ nickel, 3¢ silver, half dimes, nick dimes and 20¢ pieces. Includes all current coinage as well as early types.

No. 4A U.S. TYPES, QUARTERS TO SILVER DOLLARS

olor slides of quarters, half dollars and silver dollars. All are included through the current coinage.

on Sets 3A, 3B and 4A): Every effort will be made to send xact slide set of the above group requested. However, because heduling circumstances, substitutions will often have to be and, thus, a club requesting No. 3, for example, may receive A or 3B as an alternate.

No. 8 ANCIENT GREEK COIN TYPES

lor slides covering the period of 700 B.C. to 336 B.C. This how the development of coinage art from its beginning to its

No. 9 ANCIENT GREEK COIN TYPES

is a continuation of Set No. 8 and has 32 color slides covering eriod from 336 B.C. to 57 A.D.

No. 10 CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA CURRENCY

lor slides illustrating the principal types of currency issued e Confederacy. This slide set was developed prior to the ell publication and notes are numbered according to chase.

No. 11 MEDALS of CIRCLE of FRIENDS of the MEDALLION & SOCIETY of MEDALLISTS

lor slides illustrating some of the finest examples of Medal- t. 12 Bronze medals of the Circle of Friends of the Medallion he balance are the issues of the Society of Medallists through

No. 12 MEDALLIC ART ISSUES of the SOCIETY of MEDAL-LISTS, 1939 to 1951

lor photographs of the medals of this Society. Most are bronze

circular in shape and approximately 3 inches in diameter. They cover a variety of subjects as the sculptors for this series are urged to create and interpret original designs.

SET No. 13 COINS OF THE PAGAN ROMAN EMPIRE

46 color slides providing basic information on the Roman Imperial coinage. The various denominations and types are illustrated. 12 page lecture notes.

SET No. 13A COINAGE OF CHRISTIAN IMPERIAL ROME

39 slides with 12 page lecture set.

SET No. 14 TYPES OF POSTAGE AND FRACTIONAL CURRENCY

29 color slides of major types of Fractional paper money used from the first issue in 1862 through the fifth issue in 1876.

SET No. 15 UNITED STATES PAPER MONEY 1861-1923, ILLUSTRATED BY $5 NOTES

39 color slides of the beautiful large notes of the above period. 16 page lecture notes describes each bill as well as short background summary of U.S. paper money.

SET No. 16 UNITED STATES PAPER MONEY 1861-1923 ILLUSTRATED BY $10 NOTES

38 color slides of the 7 principal kinds of paper money issued during the above period. Commentary is practically identical with that of Set No. 15 and either Set No. 15 or Set No. 16 may be used to illustrate the history of paper money of the period. Unless paper money specialists wish to see both $5 and $10 notes, either one of these two sets will cover the subject.

SET No. 17 COINS WITH SPECIAL SIGNIFICANCE

44 slides representing mile posts in the history of money. Each coin has a story of its own and is of general interest to numis-

sts and non-collectors as well. U.S., Foreign, Ancient, Colon- ncluded. One of the most popular slide sets.

No. 19 STATE BANK NOTE ENGRAVINGS

olor slides of highlights of engravings on state bank notes, etimes called broken bank notes or obsolete bank notes.

No. 20 MEDIEVAL COINAGES OF WESTERN EUROPE

olor slides. Traces in a general way the transition of Western pean coinages from their source in the coins of the Roman ire of the 5th and 4th centuries to the final transition to a rn style in the late 15th and early 16th centuries. Detailed re notes (13 pages).

No. 21 REGULAR ISSUE ODD SHAPED COINS OF THE 20th CENTURY

ort but interesting slide set of 19 color photographs of minor gn coins. Three principal categories are illustrated (1) ir- lar shape without definite pattern. (2) Angular with four or slides. (3) Scalloped edges varying in the number and arrange- of projections. Lecture notes include prounuciation aids.

No. 22 BRITISH CAMPAIGN (WAR) MEDALS

olor slides illustrating awards given to British servicemen for cipation in certain battles. "War Medals" are not awards for ptional bravery such as the Victoria Cross. About two thirds e various campaign medals authorized British and Empire cement since Waterloo are illustrated.

No. 23 COINS AND EARLY CHRISTIANITY

olor photographs of coins associated with the Biblical period he rise of Christianity. Includes coins mentioned in the Bible, struck by persons who played important roles during this d and coins closely associated with this historical period in ear East.

SET No. 24 KOREAN COINAGE CONVERSATION PIECES

31 color slides tracing the history of Korean coinage from 996 A.D. to the present. Also contains sketches of minting operations.

SET No. 25 TYPES OF REGULAR ISSUE U.S. GOLD COINS

52 color photographs of all regular issue gold types from 1795 through 1933.

SET No. 26 CROWN and MINOR COMMEMORATIVE COINS of the
(Part II) 19th & 20th CENTURIES - WESTERN HEMISPHERE

34 color slides of modern commemorative coins of Canada, Mexico, Costa Rica, Salvador, Panama, Bermuda, Cuba and the Dominican Republic. Detailed lecture notes and aids to pronunciation.

SET No. 27 CROWN and MINOR COMMEMORATIVE COINS of the
(Part II) 19th & 20th CENTURIES - WESTERN HEMISPHERE

35 color slides of the commemoratives coins of South America. Countries included are Columbia, Argentia, Peru, Uruguay & Brazil.

SET No. 27A CROWN and MINOR COMMEMORATIVE COINS
(Part III) (BRAZIL)

42 slides of the commemorative coins of Brazil with lecture sheets.

SET No. 28 ROMAN REPUBLICAN COINAGE

52 color slides covering the period from the 3rd century B.C. to the time of the first Emperor. The various denominations and types are illustrated.

SET No. 29 COMMEMORATIVE COINS of the WEIMAR REPUBLIC

25 color slides with lecture sheet.

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Our Numismatic Eagles

By SOL TAYLOR

he only coinage device which has appeared throughout our history s been the eagle. First adopted in 1792 as both the unit of our ney (the Gold Eagle - $10) and the symbol of our newly declared edom, the eagle has appeared on the reverse of most of our ries of coins.

y is the eagle so chosen? Why not an animal native to the United tes? This question and its answer remains in obscurity, but rtain things are clear. One, the eagle was a favorite device on ns long before 1792 including our own colonial coins. Secondly, term, "Eagle" came to represent strength, freedom and courage. n Franklin opposed the use of the eagle on U.S. coinage since was a bird of prey and suggested the wild turkey instead. His uements included the fact that the wild turkey was native to United States and was essential in the preservation of our ly settlements. However, the turkey is well known for its igno- ce and does not have any of the features ascribed to the eagle. er suggestions for our national emblem included: the Bee ---- ustriousness, cooperativeness and productiveness; the Beaver inegnuity, industriousness and loyalty; the Goose --- producti- and humility. The Bee does appear on gold coins issued by the mons in 1860. The Beaver is featured on gold coins of the gon Exchange Company of 1849. (6) The Owl was also sug- ted as our national emblem, but rejected in favor of the eagle. only appearance in U.S. coins is upon the reverse of the $50 l pieces issued in 1915 in honor of the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

eagle, as depicted on U.S. coins shows four basis poses. Each has its special significance. The first is perched with wing down -- depicting readiness for flight and protectiveness; the ond is with wing tips up -- indicating strength and readiness; third is the flying pose -- showing freedom and watchfulness; the fourth, which did not appear on U.S. coins until 1907, hed with wings folded representing peace. In conjunction with t poses found on our coins are special symbols indicative of e eagle's position -- arrows and olive branches, for example.

e early arguements for designs of our coinage, it was proposed

(4) that the obverse show the current president and the reverse the eagle. The obverse idea repelled George Washington who rejected the idea of a republic issuing coins with the head of state on it. He also felt uneasy about most of his portraits since he was notably "unattractive" (7). The reverse design was acceptable to a bare majority 26 - 22 (7), but accepted nonetheless. The major objection stated that the eagle was "The king of birds" and as the typical symbol of the royal houses of Prussia, Russia, Poland, Austria and other European states. (7) Thus they felt it had no place on our coins. However, no strength could be mustered behind the alternates -- the wild turkey, the owl, the beaver, the bee, the poy, and even the salmon. (7)

An inspection of the Guidebook to U.S. Coins (6) would show almost all the numismatic eagles in the U.S. However, there are a few others not shown. The half cent of 1837, which was an emergency token which saw limited duty as coinage had an eagle on the reverse similar to the silver coins of the era. Various tokens issued from 1837 - 1865 are not shown.

As with many aspects of our early coinage, the first designs met with certain disfavor. The eagle was shown perhaps modeled from a stuffed (and possibly damaged) specimen looked scrawny and thin. Since bald eagles usually show seven long tail feathers, it was likely the specimen from which the silver coins of 1794-1797 were made was somewhat defective, since it shows five tail feathers. (The Dutch token specimen of New York circulating between 1668 and 1710 only shows three tail feathers!) This early eagle was shown perched atop a rock looking to its left with wings spread out and tips down. Surrounding the eagle was an olive wreath symbolic of peace. In 1795, the designs were modified to show shorter wings and legs wider spread. Also the long neck of the earlier design was snake-like and quite unrealistic. The modified eagle looked more life-like. In 1798 the heraldic eagle design was introduced to cover some of the problems of the pathetic-looking earlier eagle. Firstly, the U.S. shield was placed across the chest so only the wings stood out on either side. Part of the neck is obscured and the head shows above the shield. The legs are all but hidden except for the talons. In this modified version, three basic symbols are introduced: the bundle of arrows in the right talons (strength and preparedness), an olive branch in the left talon

ace), and the ribbon in the beak proclaiming, "E PLURIBUS
NUM". Strangely, the heraldic eagles all show six tail feathers,
t seven.

1807 the heraldic eagle was again modified. Firstly, the arrows
d olive branch were switched to indicate that peace (the right
on) was more important in our nation's plans than preparedness
e left talon). Also the number of arrows was reduced (early form
disarmament, no doubt) from 13 to 3. The shield was made small-
and the tail feathers were not shown at all. This eagle appeared
the reverse of our half dimes and dimes from 1809-1837, quarters
m 1815-1891, half dollars from 1807-1891, silver dollars from
40-1873, quarter eagles from 1808-1907, half eagles from 1807-
08, and eagles from 1838-1907. This particular eagle design is
longest-used design in U.S. coins. Only minor modifications
e made during its tenure.

e first major overhaul in U.S. eagle design came in 1836 with
Christian Gobrecht designs of 1836 showing the flying eagle.
reported that the design was based on life studies of an eagle
ed "Peter" who lived in the attic of the U.S. Mint at Phila-
phia. However, this cannot be so since Peter was discovered
he Mint in 1850 and the Gobrecht designs were made fourteen
rs earlier. However, it is possible that the very similar flying
le designs for the cents of 1856-1858 were taken from the like-
s of Peter, the eagle. This numismatic eagle met his end in the
t when he perched on a flywheel and when it started, he was
g to the floor and fatally wounded. He was stuffed by a Phila-
hia taxidermist about 1860 and is on display at the Mint. (7)

ough, it was originally intended for all our silver coins to show
eagle, this procedure was dropped in 1837 without due explana-
or legislative action. It is likely that the design could not be
ly accomodated on such small coins as the dime and half dime.
n the three cent silver was introduced in 1851, no eagle was
uded in the design. Thus, as custom would have it, silver coins
er 20¢ do not bear an eagle.

trade dollars of 1873-1885 and the twenty-cent pieces of 1875-
8 share the same eagle on their reverses. The error of switching
arrows and olive branches back to the right and left talons went

overlooked until after these two short-lived series were ended. However, the eagle's head faces the talons with the olive branches which may compensate (i.e. looking toward peace, but standing ready to defend freedom).

The last of the shield-chested eagles appeared in the Charles E. Barber designs of the 25¢ and 50¢ pieces of 1892-1916. This particular eagle is the eagle of the Great Seal of the United States modified to suit the coins design. It shows nine tail feathers. This eagle is very well balanced so that the left half is almost mirror image of the right side. In well-struck uncirculated or proof specimens, beautiful feather details stand out boldly against the field. The $20 gold pieces of 1849-1907 were the last gold coins to carry a shield-covered eagle (different from the designs of 1807-1891). This eagle, smaller than most designs, show a tail with eleven tail feathers. The design was modified in 1866 to show a slightly larger eagle and a more ornate shield.

The most-widely studied eagle is probably the eagle of the Morgan dollars of 1878-1921. Originally designed with an eagle showing eight tail feathers, it was corrected in 1878 to show seven. Some dies were recut so the variety known as "seven-over-eight" exists. The taper of the wings of this eagle is unrealistic, but artistically well-balanced. The first issues showed a concave-breasted eagle, but this too was modified in 1878, to a round-breasted eagle.

The 20th century saw some drastic innovations in the designs of our eagles. The first folded-winged eagles appeared on our gold coins of 1907 -- the $2½, $5 and $10. The $2½ and $5 gold pieces were designed by Bela Lyon Pratt and struck in incuse -- a first in U.S. coins. The eagle is shown facing its right perched on a bundle of arrows wrapped by an olive branch. The $20 gold piece of 1907-1933 was designed by Augustus St. Gaudens and shows a flying eagle with large powerful wings, short tail, and a large head raised up. It differs considerably from the flying eagle designs of Goebrech

The $10 gold piece of 1907-1933 shows the same eagle design as the $2½ and $5 although executed by St. Gaudens.

In 1916, two new eagles made their appearance -- the flying eag on the Standing Liberty quarter and the striding eagle on the Liber

king half dollar. The flying eagle design differed from the pre-
us flying eagle designs by showing both wings spread high up
the head raised. It is a life-like portrayal of a flying eagle.
V-shape of the wings suggests "Victory" (symbolic of World
1). In 1917, the entire coin design was revised and the eagle
placed higher in the field to give it a more esthetic flying
ition. The obverse had more modesty added to it by covering
he bare bosom of Liberty.

eagle designed by A.A. Weinman on the half dollars from 1916-
7 is shown in the most life-like situation of any U.S. coin. It
very large, occupying some 68% of the field of the coin. The
le is shown "perched high upon a mountain crag, his wings
olded, fearless in spirit and conscious of his power". (6)

Washington quarter first issued in 1932 shows an eagle occupy-
over 50% of the field perched on a bundle of arrows with an
e wreath beneath. The details were sparce and the eagle lacks
st feathers even in well-struck specimens. The pose is unreal-
, but well balanced. The eagle correctly shows seven tail
hers.

Franklin half dollar shows the smallest eagle on any U.S. coin
onforming to the regulation of 1794 which declares the eagle
all appear on U.S. silver coins". This eagle occupies less
8% of the design and is a stylized bird apparently perched in
air. The short-lived series was replaced in 1964 with the
nedy half. The reverse design was executed by Frank Gasparro
shows the Presidential Seal with the eagle. Lacking in feather
ils, but well-balanced in design.

Peace Dollar of 1921 was originally introduced to commemorate
nd of the World War. Thus the figure of the eagle was chosen
he perched position with wings folded perched atop a rocky
h with a sprig of olive showing between its talons. This was
earliest reference in our coins with an eagle where no arrows
ield was shown. The eagle looks toward the rising sun, em-
atic of a new era (of peace).

eagle appears on eleven different commemorative half dollars.

The first was the Panama-Pacific Exposition of 1915. The eagle is shown atop the U.S. shield. It was designed by G.T. Morgan and is essentially the same eagle on the silver dollars of Morgan. The Illinois Centennial reverse shows that state seal of Illinois which has an eagle perched with one leg on a shield and the other on a rocky ledge. In its beak is a ribbon showing the state motto, "State Sovereignty, National Union".

The Alabama Centennial dated 1921 shows the state seal on the reverse with a large life-like eagle clutching three arrows on a large shield with a ribbon in its beak stating the state motto, "Here We Rest".

The Stone Mountain commemorative of 1925 shows a small eagle perched atop a mountain with its wings outspread. The eagle was designed by Gutzon Borglum (8) and similar to the eagle on the $10 gold piece but with the wings spread.

The Texas Centennial commemoratives 1934-1938 featured an eagle superimposed on a star clutching an oak branch. It is the only instance of an eagle being featured on the obverse of a U.S. coin.

The Connecticut Tercentenary of 1934 features a large stylized bold eagle on the reverse with folded wings standing on a rocky slab.

Both the Arkansas Centennial and Joseph T. Robinson commemoratives feature the same reverses with a perched eagle with wings spread so far they are cut off by the rim. The eagle clutches a long ribbon in its beak bearing both the U.S. and state mottos and rests atop a rayed orb.

The next half dollar to show an eagle was the 1936 Bridgeport, Connecticut commemorative. The reverse shows a large stylized eagle with head raised and wings folded. The design is so large that about ¼th of the eagle's wings are not included in the design but are cut off by the rim. The eagle stands on a rocky ledge.

The next half to show an eagle is the Albany, N.Y. commemorative of 1936. The eagle is very small and is seen above the figures of

r Schuyler, Robert Livingston and Governor Thomas Dongan. in the flying position with its legs down as if to be landing. significance of the eagle is not known in this design except ibly to indicate watchfulness (over the signing of the city ter).

last commemorative to show the eagle was the Iwoa fifty cent e of 1964. It is a very unusual eagle since it faces front with neck turned down across the body. The wings are spread high e the head. Both talons are extended forward and open. As the Texas commemoratives, the eagle is on the obverse. It is state seal of Iowa and in the beak is a ribbon with the state o, "Our Liberties We Prize And Our Rights We Will Maintain." e the eagle are 29 stars to show Iowa as the 29th state in the n.

only commemorative gold piece to feature an eagle is the er eagle Panama-Pacific Exposition piece. The design by les Barber shows a perched eagle on a standard inscribed, 'LURIBUS UNUM", in a ready-to-fly position.

privately minted gold pieces of the era of 1849-1855 show eagle in the design -- many similar in design to the eagle of period on regular U.S. coins. Some 59 different coins shown e Red Book (6) have an eagle in the design. In addition, the of the Philippines issued under United States rule from 1900- show the eagle on the reverse.

one can easily see how large a part this fine bird has played r coinage. Looking around to the new coinage of various ries, we see more and more native wildlife showing up on the . So some day perhaps, our eagle will be phased out and be ced by some earlier suggestion for our coinage. We shall see.

ography

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Carl Hughes, THE EAGLE'S IMAGE, Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine, June 1963, 1633-1634

3. Les Lodge, THE EAGLE ON OUR AMERICAN COINS, Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine, July, 1958, 1556-1557

4. Olive K. Pitman, EAGLES ON U.S. COINS, Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine, August, 1949, 678-679

5. Charles T. Tatman, THE BEGINNINGS OF UNITED STATES COINAGE, American Numismatic Series, 1895, 3-16

6. Richard S. Yeoman, GUIDEBOOK TO U.S. COINS, Whitman Publishing Co., 1967 Edition, 5-12, 189-251.

7. David K. Watson, HISTORY OF AMERICAN COINAGE, The Knickerbocker Press, 1899, 21-30

8. Arlie R. Slabaush, U.S. COMMEMORATIVE COINS, Whitman Publishing Co., 1962, 7-141

First type of Eagle shown on U.S. Silver coins

The similar eagles on the Trade Dollar and 20¢ piece.

Eagle shown on coins of the Philippines under U.S. rule

"Heraldic" eagle type shown on U.S. silver coins of 1798-1807

Perched eagle with small shield on chest. This is the longest-lived eagle design on U.S. coins, 1807-1891. (On gold up to 1908).

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Israel (Palestine)

By SALLY MARX

Society for International Numismatists

he coinage of Palestine which became a mandated territory administered by Britain in 1922 was first issued in 1927. The major nit authorized was a gold piece equivalent to a soverign and comrising 1000 mils. The pound was never coined but subsidiary ieces in multiples of 100 mils and lower were issued, the 100 and 0 mils pieces in silver, the lower values in cupro-nickel or nickel-ronze, in most years up to 1964. The types, selected in 1927 and ever altered, were on the 100 and 50 mils coins, an olive-branch nd circular inscription giving the name of the country in English, ebrew and Arabic on the obverse, and the value in figures in the enter of the reverse, surrounded by an inscription giving the value words in the three languages. The 20, 10 and 5 mils pieces were milar, but since they had a central perforation they laced the main entral types. The 1 and 2 mils pieces in bronze had the name of alestine in the three languages across the field of the obverse nd an olive-branch and circular inscription giving the value on the verse.

1948 mandated Palestine was replaced by the independent state rael. In the new coinage first issued in 1948 the pound was divid-l into 1000 prutah and only the 500 prutah was struck in silver, e lower values using cupro-nickel and other alloys. (Exception, e 250 prutah was also struck in silver). The reverse on all de-minations was consistent, the value and date within a wreath, t the obverses inscribed 'Israel' in Hebrew and Arabic had a rying type for each denomination, some, such as the palm-trees the 100 prutah or the bunch of grapes on the 25 prutah, repro-cing types from coins struck in ancient Palestine. New issues 1960 include the 5 pound in silver with the portrait of Theodor rzl on the obverse, the 1 pound in cupro-nickel with a kibutz on verse and the 25 prutah was lyre obverse.

e reverse in all cases show the value of the coin. In 1960 a new inage was introduced based on a system of 100 agurots to the und.

Silver Dollars of Canada

By WENDELL G. MARKHAM

Society of International Numismatists

No person has a collection of all the Canadian dollars, if one includes the pattern dollars of 1911 and 1937. This article summarizes some facts which numismatists may wish to know about the pattern, commemorative, and regular issue dollars of the largest country in the Western Hemisphere and the second largest in the world.

PATTERN DOLLARS OF CANADA

The Currency Act was ammended in 1850 to permit minting a silver dollar. But there was no real need for such a coin. All coins were made for this sparcely settled British Dominion until 1908 by Heaton of Birmingham or the Royal Mint.

In 1910 a silver dollar was authorized by the Dominion of Canada Currency Act and a proclamation was made for it. A pattern was made in 1911, and at least four coins were struck. Two of these coins may be seen in the Royal Mint Museum and the other in the British Museum, London. The fourth coin is owned by a Southern California who wishes to remain nameless. The 1911 dollar was displayed at the 1964 and 1965 Long Beach Coin Conventions where it was advertised to be the world's most expensive coin, worth $100,000.

Obverse
Crowned bust of King George V faces left, wearing Robe of State and Collar of the Garter. Inscribed: GEORGIVS V DEI GRA: REX ET IND:IMP: (George Fifth by the Grace of God: King and Emperor of the Indies)

Reverse
British crown with maple leaf wreath. This design was used on all Canadian minor silver coins from 1858 to 1936.

A 1937 Canadian pattern dollar of Edward VIII is presumed extant.

he complete master die showed the uncrowned king facing left. It ore the inscription and profile of EDWARDVS VII D : G : BR : F : ND : IMP : This obverse is to be seen on only a very few three enny nickel-brass dodecagonal pieces struck in England in 1937 nd sold that year for $1000 each. The reign of Edward VIII from anuary 20, 1936 to December 11, 1936 was the shortest of any ritish monarch since 1483. Edward VIII broke the British coin adition of alternating the direction which the ruler should face on coin because he fancied his profile (left) to be best. Another adition he broke was in marriage. The official British objection Mrs. Simpson was not that she was a commoner, nor that she was American, but that she was a woman who had already divorced vo husbands.

COMMEMORATIVE DOLLARS OF CANADA

935 was a silver jubilee year honoring George V for his 25 years ign. By coincidence this is the same year the last U.S. dollar as minted. Dignity to the coin was added by placing a crowned ead on the first of this denomination of coin to be issued in anada.

bverse
rowned bust of George V facing left, wearing Robe of State and ollar of the Garter. Inscribed: GEORGIVS V REX IMPERATOR NNO XXV (George Fifth, King, Emperor, 25th year of reign) itials B.M. at base of shoulder at 4 o'clock.

everse
he Voyageur design shows a Frenchman on the left and an Indian uide on the right in a birch canoe. In the background of this ppealing northwoods design are northern lights and a stunted pruce tree growing on an islet in a lake. Initials E.H. under canoe ft at 8:30.

939 presentation dollars commemorate the visit to Canada of King eorge VI and Queen Elizabeth. Their Majesties, the King and ueen, were presented two proof (not proof-like) 1939 dollars in eautiful cases designed by Canadian craftsmen. Fair distribution f these commemorative dollars was accomplished by their dis- ibution through 12,000 Dominion Post Offices for 369,500 of them.

Obverse
Bare-headed George VI faces left. Inscribed GEORGIVS VI D: G: REX ET IND: IMP: Initials H.P. at base of neck at 5 o'clock.

Reverse
Depicted is the Center Block and Peace Tower of the Canadian Parliament Buildings. The inscription reads "FIDE SVORVM REGNAT". It is translated: The king reigns on the loyalty of his people. No designers initials appear on the reverse.

1949 Canadian dollars bear the most beautiful reverse of the commemorative series. During this year Newfoundland became a province of the Dominion. That is why these are called "Newfoundland dollars". There is no such a coin as a poorly struck "Newfoundland dollar" because it is the only dollar in which twice as many reverse dies were used as obverse dies. See figure 1.

Obverse

Bare-headed George VI faces left. The inscription reads: GEORGIVS VI DEI GRATIA REX. Initials H.P. at base of neck at 5 o'clock.

Reverse
The sailing vessel is the "Matthew", ship of the discoverer of Newfoundland, by John Cabot in 1497. The inscription under the ship "FLOREAT TERRA NOVA" is translated: May the New Land Flourish. Initials R.S. on horizon line at 3 o'clock.

1958 dollars of Canada are often called death dollars or totem pole dollars. The reverse of this coin is so ugly it is fascinating. It commemorates the centenary of British Columbia in the Dominion.

Obverse
The laureated figure of Queen Elizabeth II faces right. ELIZABETH II DEI GRATIA REGINA is the inscription; it means: Elizabeth second, Queen by the Grace of God. Initials M.G. appear at the base of the shoulder at 6 o'clock.

Reverse
A composite totem pole depicts the raven at the top. With the Indians this bird represents evil, misfortune, and death. Majestic

mountains of British Columbia are shown in the background. Initials .T. appear at 5 o'clock on the base of the pole above the A in ollar.

964 Canadian dollars commemorate the 1864 conferences of the athers of the confederation in Charlottetown, Quebec.

Obverse
dentical with that which appears on all dollars from 1953 to 1964. efer to 1958 dollar above for description.

Reverse
The largest ethnic groups to settle in Canada were the Irish, cotch, English and French. The floral cluster in the center con-isting of the shamrock, thistle, rose and fleur-de-lis is a skillful ombination of national emblems. It was the work of Dinko Vodano-ic, an architect working for the Canadian National Railway who on the $1000 prize for the best design. His initials, D.V. appear utside the circle at 8 o'clock. The initials T.S. are to be seen at o'clock outside the circle. Only this dollar bears two designer's nitials on the same side.

REGULAR ISSUE DOLLARS OF CANADA

n 1936 the obverse was changed because the anniversary year was ver.. The reverse was not changed. A casual observer would think nat only the inscription was changed from 1935. Actually the 936 obverse was made by Sir Bertram Mackennal 25 years earlier or the 1911 dollar! Some say this showed good sense for it saved onsiderable time and work. I doubt that economy was the reason.

Obverse
rowned bust of George V facing left, wearing Robe of State and ollar of the Garter. Identical with the 1911 pattern dollar.

Reverse
oyageur identical with the 1935 commemorative dollar.

ype 1 dollars of George VI were issued during the years of 1937, 938, 1945, 1946 and 1947. No dollars were struck during the war ears.

Obverse
Identical with the 1939 commemorative dollar.

Reverse
Voyageur identical with the 1935 commemorative dollar.

Type II George VI dollars began to be minted in 1948 after the independence of India caused the omission of ET IND. from all British Commonwealth coins. This type was made during 1948, 1950, 1951 and 1952.

Obverse
Uncrowned George VI identical with the 1949 commemorative dollar.

Reverse
Voyageur identical with the 1935 commemorative dollar.

Beginning in 1965 a mature effigy is shown for Queen Elizabeth II. Perhaps it is a desire to emulate Queen Victoria that caused the Queen to have her portrait on coins to be remodeled to a more mature one.

Obverse
An enlarged portrait shows Queen Elizabeth II facing right. The diamond tiara on a queen wearing an evening gown makes this truly a beautiful portrait of a lady on a coin. ELIZABETH II D.G. REGINA is the inscription. There are no initials.

Reverse
Voyageur identical with the 1935 commemorative dollar.

A physical comparison of two of the large North American coins is interesting for a conclusion to this article. The U.S. dollar contains more silver, is larger in diameter and thickness. Of course the U.S. dollar weighs more, by nearly 15 per cent. A comparison of numerical values is presented in Table II below.

TABLE II

A Comparison of a Silver U.S. Dollar with a Silver Canadian Dollar

	CANADA	UNITED STATES
Fineness (parts silver per 1000)	800	900
Diameter in millimeters	35.56	38
Thickness in millimeters	2.70	2.85
Weight in grams	23.33	26.7
Weight, troy grains	360	412.5
Number of millings per inch of rim	38	42

CANADIAN DOLLARS
Engravers

Date	Mintage	Obverse Reverse	Name of Designer	Country of Birth	Profession	Dies Used
			THE PATTERN DOLLARS			
1911	4 known	O	Sir Bertram Mackennal	Australia	Sculptor	-
		R	Leonard Wyon	England	Engraver	-
1936	?	O	Henry Paget	England	Sculptor	-
		R	Emanuel Hahn	Germany	Sculptor	-
			THE COMMEMORATIVE DOLLARS			
1935	428,707	O	Percy Metcalf	England	Sculptor	7500 coins
		R	Emanuel Hahn	Germany	Sculptor	per die
1939	1,363,816	O	Henry Paget	England	Sculptor	188
		R	Emanuel Hahn	Germany	Sculptor	104
1949	627,974	O	Henry Paget	England	Sculptor	48
		R	Thomas Shingle	England	Engraver	94
1958	3,039,564	O	Mary Gillick	England	Sculptress	84
		R	Stephen Trenka	Hungary	Artist	65
1964	7,000,000	O	Mary Gillick	England	Sculptress	-
	estimated	R	Dinko Vodanovic	Yugoslavia	Architect	-
		R	Thomas Shingle	England	Engraver	-
			THE REGULAR ISSUE DOLLARS			
1936	306,100	O	Sir Bertram Mackennal	Australia	Sculptor	-
		R	Emanuel Hahn	Germany	Sculptor	-
1937-1938	549,482	O	Henry Paget	England	Sculptor	-
1945-1947		R	Emanuel Hahn	Germany	Sculptor	-
1948-	1,102,325	O	Henry Paget	England	Sculptor	338
1950-1952		R	Emanuel Hahn	Germany	Sculptor	245
1953-1957	12,485,759	O	Mary Gillick	England	Sculptress	275
1959-1963		R	Emanuel Hahn	Germany	Sculptor	142
1965	-	O	Arnold Machin	England	Sculptor	-
		R	Emanuel Hahn	Germany	Sculptor	-

FIGURE I

COMMEMORATIVE SILVER DOLLARS
CANADA'S FIRST SILVER DOLLAR
GEORGIVS V DEI GRA: REX ET IND: IMP:
ONE DOLLAR CANADA 1911
1936 Dollar
1938 Dollar
1950 Dollar
1953 Dollar

Paper Money

By MEL FISHEL

g away back in History, Emperors and their families were red on coinage. In some cases real people were shown, on s, objects of Mythology. On moving up to more recent times, oln was pictured on our cents beginning 1909. Previous to (with the exception to Washington on some of our Colonial es), we used a figure representing Liberty or Indians as a rule.

ching off onto my favorite subject, Paper Money, some of the er types had Presidents, Secretary of Treasury, Generals or prominate personages of their time shown on the obverse. On Current Paper Money, we are all acquainted with Washington r $1, Jefferson on the $2, Lincoln on the $5, Hamilton on the and who is on the $20? Oh yes, Jackson I think. Above the it doesn't make much difference to me anyway, I never get to them. But for information, Grant is on the $50, Franklin is on 100, McKinley on the $500, Cleveland is on the $1000, Madison 5000 and Salmon P. Chase is shown on the $10,000. When you of money as in Numismatics these days probably the first that comes to mind is Eva Adams, The Director of the Mint. names come to mind and it seems most of them are women. xample, Mrs. Fern Miller is in charge of the Denver Mint. The nt Treasurer of the United States is Catherine O'Hay Granahan. ignature appears on the lower left of all of our current Bills. beth Rudel Smith preceded Mrs. Granahan and going back , we find perhaps the most popular and well known Treasurer United States, Ivy Baker Priest. Ivy Baker Priest was Trea- for eight years. Serving in the Eisenhower Adminstration. erved with two Secretaries of the Treasury, Humphry and rson.

Priest was born in Kimberly Utah, is a member of the Mormon ch and now lives in Los Angeles. Ivy Baker Priest is now ng for the office of Treasurer of the State of California. She he background and experience for the job and will be a good Treasurer. Would you believe, this almost seems like a cal pitch. Maybe it is, at that. If Ivy Baker Priest was good gh for Ike, she's good enough for me. I like Ivy.

It's Later Than You Think

Everything is farther than it used to be. It's twice as far from my house to the station, and they added a hill that I've just noticed. The buses leave sooner, too, but I've given up running for them because they go faster than they used to.

Seems to me they are making staircases steeper than in the old days. The rises are higher and there are more of them because I've noticed its harder to make two at a time. It's all one can do to make one step at a time.

Have you noticed the small print they are using lately? Newspapers are getting farther and farther away – when I hold them I have to squint to make out the news. Now it's ridiculous to suggest that a person my age needs glasses, but it's the only way I can find out what's goin on without someone reading aloud to me, and that isn't much help because everyone seems to speak in such a low voice I can scarcely hear them.

Times sure are changing. The barber doesn't hold a mirror hehind me when he is finished so I can see the back of my head. The material in my clothes, I notice, shrinks in certain places (you know, like around the waist or in the seat.) Shoe laces are so short they are next to impossible to reach.

Even the weather is changing. It's getting colder in winter, and the summers are hotter than in the good old days. Snow is much heavier when I attempt to shovel it, and rain is so much wetter that I have to wear rubbers. I guess the way they build windows now makes drafts more severe.

People are changing, too. For one thing they are younger than they used to be when I was their age. On the other hand, people my own age are so much older than I am. I realize that my own generation is approaching middle age (to me that is roughly between 20 and 101), but there is no reason for my classmates tottering blissfully into sensility.

I ran into my roommate the other night and he had changed so much

at he didn't recognize me. "You've put on a little weight, Bob." said. "It's this modern food," Bob replied. "It seems to be more ttening."

got to thinking about poor Bob this morning while I was shaving. opping a moment, I looked at my own reflection in the mirror. ney don't use the same kind of glass in mirrors any more.

(Courtesy, Masonic Light)

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Laura Gardin Fraser, wife of James Fraser who designed the Buffalo nickel, was the designer of the Alabama Centennial Commemorative Half Dollar.

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Money Museum Report

he old saying that "NO NEWS IS GOOD NEWS" if we apply it to , then we are indeed on the road to obtaining our status of a ON PROFIT organization. We have heard nothing from the Internal evenue, so we will keep on hoping. Our President-elect Mr. Ed. orgolte had a long talk with the A.N.A. attorney. He advised us sit still and NOT to push, it is his belief we will come out tter if we follow this policy.

et us keep in mind that we will have a money museum REGARDESS. We have other plans just in case the I.R.S. turns us down. please give YOUR MUSEUM your continued support. Thanks.

Karl M. Brainard,

Curator.

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Club News

BAKERSFIELD COIN CLUB

At the July meeting forum discussions brought out some interesting notes on the Liberty Seated Type Dollars 1840 - 1873; also it has been noted by recent trends that collector interest has picked up in the different Barber Series.

BAY CITIES COIN CLUB

The August meeting featured Mr. Al Blackman discussing "Minting Process and Numismatic Errors." Also the Bulletin featured a fine micrograph on the Taft-Diaz so called dollar by Isadore Freeman.

CALIFORNIA FOREIGN COIN CLUB

The September meeting shapes up to be one of the outstanding programs of the year. Mr. Tim Browder, noted Numismatist will discuss middle eastern coinage and its impact on todays collecting trends.

COMPTON COIN CLUB

Boy Scout Night, held on July 20,1966, was a success in every way. Compton Coin Club wishes to thank Scoutmaster, Fred Heithaus, for his interesting comments and for arranging the showing of the film. As part of Troop 828, I wish to thank everyone for the donations that were made and a special thanks to Foster Hall. Never have we had a more interesting and successful acution. Every single item put up for sale was sold. I am sure C.C.C. has proven itself worthy of being the adopted "parents" of the troop. Walt Snyder, our treasurer, wrote out a check after the auction for $106.80! 100% better than last year almost. Myron Wiest, Vice-Pres.

CULVER CITY COIN CLUB

Taking advantage of the Visual Aid program of the N.A.S.C. the club had the pleasure of viewing slides on "Early U.S. Colonial Coinage". August meeting was an outstanding event with Sol Alexander, noted speaker and numismatist, discussing the "Three Empires of Mexico". Up coming events being planned are the annual Hobby Show for October.

FONTANA UNITED NUMISMATIST

July's meeting introduced the White Elephant Sale, which brought out a fine turnout of members as well as some numismatic items. August produced an outstanding meeting--some of the reports presented at this meeting will be printed in the next issue of the Quarterly, they are worth reading for every interested collector.

The September meeting will feature Wardie Jackson, President of Pomina Valley Coin Club speaking on Currency.

ISRAEL COIN CLUB

July meeting featured Joel Malter, nationally known authority on ancient coinage, discussing various phases of Ancient Judean monies. The August meeting was an outstanding event with a large attendance for the "Chai" gold drawing and wonderful dinner hour of chicken and cold cuts. September will feature Bob Berman speaking on his noted crown collection. This is a must.

LAWNDALE COIN CLUB

The July meeting was an outstanding event with a "Tell the Truth" panel. Eileen Lawson, Mel Kohl, Ben Abelson and Dave Miller participated. King For A Day was the highlight of the Fathers Day Meeting. Andy Weathers 78 years young and John Markowski 32, were the oldest and youngest dads at the meeting. Exhibits brought by Joy Parrish "Wings Over the World" medals and Laura Nemez "Famous Women on Medals" both won prizes.

NORTH AMERICAN AVIATION STAMP & COIN CLUB

Mrs. Joy Parrish and Mr. Joseph Magee won trophies for their fine displays. The meeting was highlighted by C.A. Dunbar's talk on Current Events in the World of Coins. Plans are being made for members to participate in the forthcoming Sports and Hobby Show on September 18th.

LOS ANGELES COIN CLUB

Recently heard William O. Wisslead, speak on the Coingae and History of Sarawak. A fine turnout of exhibits by Dr. C. Nier, Bill Koonce, Howard C. Bell, Grace Brainard, Joy Parrish, Joe Love, Walter Snyder and Bill Sadler also highlighted the meeting.

SANTA BARBARA COIN CLUB

The August meeting was highlighted by an outstanding presentation on "How To Collect Foreign Coins" by Dr. Ralph Crawford.

SOUTHERN HUB COIN CLUB

The July meeting had a very unusual theme---we invited the officers of The West Valley Coin Club to preside and present a program, As always, fine fellowship and a good time. August had Mr. Ben Coons from Colton, California, speaking to us on his favorite subject "Hal Dollars."

TORRANCE COIN CLUB

Moved to their new location at 1316 Border St, Torrance in August.

The Club used to meet at this hall some time back, so it was like returning home although much rempdelling has been done. Our president, Eileen Lawson, 1st V.P. W. Dennis, Treasurer Virginia Dennis, Secretary Enis Barberis will welcome all old members and new friends. The June meeting was well attended and everyone enjoyed hearing Mel Fishel speak on "Paper Money". He has done extensive research in this field and through his talk, interested many perhaps to start a new collecting specialty.

TRANSPORTATION COIN CLUB

The June meeting was highlighted by a Numismatic 20 Questions--it kept things moving along quite briskly. Three members took prizes at the recent Pomona Coin Fair, they were Norma Calkins, Ethel Lenhert and Marlin Lenhert. The club voted in three new members, Helen Cantrell, Floyd Fugit and R.J. Williams. The August meeting brought out forty six members. Allan Harriman displayed U.S. Type Cents and W.A. Sadler presented a large case of Foreign Currency. An active audience participation forum capped off the meeting.

UPLAND COIN CLUB

Charles Colver presented an outstanding program on English Colonial Coins; he had an outstanding display to accompany his subject. Audience participation in the question and answer peri od proved to be quite stimulating. Tom Montgomery, Sr. shared his display of Prison Money and took first place in the exhibits.

WEST VALLEY COIN CLUB

The June meeting was well attended and featured Sally Marx presenting a fascinating program on Primitive Money. The August meeting had as its feature speaker, Mr. Paul Newell, discussing Coins and Our History. Plans are well under way for the clubs upcoming "Coin Case Show".

WHITTIER COIN CLUB

First venture into the civic field will be the week of August 22-26. Whittier Coin Club will have a table set up in the National Bank of Whittier, 533 E. Whittier Blvd. We have volunteers to man the tables each day. New members voted to be accepted were: Donald Krause, Minford Doran, Myrt Smith, James A. Harrell, Duane Skokut and Mike Lalonde. The largest induction at one time in six months. The Sgt.-at-Arms, Fred Findlay, is directed to extoll a 10¢ fine from each member who does not wear his name button at the meeting. If you have lost yours see Helen Taylor for a new one.

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Member Clubs

ANTELOPE VALLEY COIN CLUB
Antelope Valley High School
4900 Div. Lancaster, Calif.
2nd Sunday, 2.00 p.m.

BAKERSFIELD COIN CLUB
1620 Truxton, Police Dept. Base
Bakersfield, Calif.
1st & 3rd Tuesday, 7.30 p.m.

BAY CITIES COIN CLUB
Westdale Savings & Loan Assoc.
2920 S. Sepulveda
West Los Angeles, Calif.
3rd Thursday, 8.00 p.m.

CALIF. FOREIGN COIN CLUB
Community Bldg.
W. Hollywood Co. Park
647 No. San Vincent
West Hollywood, Calif.
2nd Friday, 7.00 p.m.

CALIF. EXONUMIST SOCIETY
P.O. Box 1355
Santa Monica, Calif.
Meets Quarterly

CALTECH-J.P.L. NUMIS SOCIETY
Caltech Campus
Church Bldg. Room 168
4800 Oak Grove Drive
Pasadena, Calif.
3rd Wednesday, 7.30 p.m.

CENTRAL COAST COIN CLUB
Grange Hall - So. Broad
San Luis Obisop, Calif.
3rd Monday, 8.00 p.m.

COINS of the WORLD CLUB
1216 E. Imperial
El Segundo, Calif.
1st Sunday, 2.00 p.m.

COMMUNITY COIN CLUB
of GARDEN GROVE
Crn. Orangewood & Magnolia
Magnolia Park, Calif.
1st Monday, 7.30 p.m.

COMPTON COIN CLUB
Lueders Pk, Bullis & Rosecrans
Compton, Calif.
3rd Wednesday, 7.45 p.m.

CONEJO VALLEY COIN CLUB
Acacia School Auditorium
55 W. Norman Avenue
Thousand Oaks, Calif.
2nd Thursday, 7.30 p.m.

CROWN CITY COIN CLUB
Security 1st National Bank
Community Room
Corona, Calif.
2nd & 4th Wednesday, 7.30 p.m.

CULVER CITY COIN CLUB
Culver City Women's Club
3835 Watseka
Culver City, Calif.
2nd Thursday, 8.00 p.m.

DESERT COIN PROSPECTORS
Irwin Elementary School
Mojave Street
Victorville, Calif.
1st Tuesday, 8.00 p.m.

DOUGLAS S.M. NUMIS SOCIETY
Douglas Globemaster Grill
2905 Ocean Park Blvd.
Santa Monica, Calif.
2nd Monday, 7.00 p.m.

THE DOWNEY NUMISMATISTS
Downey Women's Club
9813 So. Paramount Blvd.
Downey, Calif.
1st Wednesday, 7.30 p.m.

E. LOS ANGELES COIN CLUB
932 So. Gerhart Ave.
Los Angeles, Calif.
3rd Monday, 8.00 p.m.

ECHO PARK COIN CLUB
Echo Pk Methodist Church
1226 N. Alvarado St.
Los Angeles, Calif.
4th Monday, 7.30 p.m.

EL MONTE COIN CLUB
El Monte Civic Center
3130 N. Tyler
El Monte, Calif.
4th Monday, 7.00 p.m.

FONTANA UNITED NUMIS.
Eagles Hall, Allen & Arrow
Fontana, Calif
2nd Friday, 7.30 p.m.

FORTY -NINER COIN CLUB
Girls Club Hse, Southgate Park,
Tweedy & Southern, Southgate,
2nd Wednesday, 7.45 p.m.

GARDEN GROVE COIN CLUB
Grange Hall,
Century & Taft Streets
Garden Grove, Calif.
4th Thursday, 7.30 p.m.

GEN DYNAMICS COIN CLUB
Plant Recreation Club House
5th Avenue at Bellevue
Pomona, Calif.
2nd Friday, 7.30 p.m.

GLEN CITY COIN CLUB
McKevette School Cafetorium
10th & Pleasant St.
Santa Paula, Calif..
1st Monday, 7.00 p.m.

GLENDALE COIN CLUB
400 No. Central Avenue
Glendale
3rd Monday, 8.00 p.m.

HAPEA COIN CLUB
1216 E. Imperial Highway
El Segundo, Calif.
3rd Monday, 7.30 p.m.

HOLLYWOOD YMCA COIN CLUB
Hollywood Y.M.C.A.
1553 No. Hudson Avenue
Hollywood, Calif.
1st Monday, 8.00 p.m.

ISRAEL COIN CLUB
State Mutual Sav. & Loan
1505 Wilshire Blvd. Santa Monica
Last Sunday, each month, 3 p.m.

LAKEWOOD COIN CLUB
Del Valley Recreation Ctr.
4658 Woodruff
Long Beach, Calif..
4th Tuesday, 7.30 p.m.

LA MIRADA COIN CLUB
Charolet Anthony School
1600 Barbara Rd
La Mirada, Calif.
3rd Friday, 8.00 p.m.

LAWNDALE COIN CLUB
Oddfellows . Rebecca Hall
120th at Acacia Avenue
Hawthorne, Calif.
3rd Sunday, 2.00 p.m.

LERC COIN CLUB
Lockheed Recreation Center
2814 Empire Street
Burbank, Calif.
1st & 3rd Wednesday, 8.00 p.m.

LONG BEACH COIN CLUB
MacArthur Park
1325 E. Anaheim
Long Beach, Calif.
1st Tuesday, 7.30 p.m.

LOS ANGELES COIN CLUB
1329 So. Hope Street
Los Angeles, Calif.
1st Friday, 8.00 p.m.

MARQUARDT COIN CLUB
16555 Saticoy Street
Van Nuys, Calif.
2nd & 4th Tuesday, 7.30 p.m.

MAR VISTA COIN CLUB
3513 Centinala Avenue
Los Angeles, Calif.
1st Monday, 8.00 p.m.

MONTEREY PARK COIN CLUB
Service Clubhouse
440 So. McPherrin
Monterey Park, Calif.
4th Friday, 8.00 p.m.

NORTHROP-NORAIR RECREATION
CLUB (NRC) COIN CLUB
12917 Cerise
Hawthorne, Calif.
2nd & 4th Monday, 7.30 p.m.

NORWALK CALIF. COIN CLUB
Hoxie Ave. School
12324 Hoxie Ave.
Norwalk, Calif.
1st Thursday, 8.00 p.m.

No. AMERICAN AVIATION
STAMP & COIN CLUB
5353 W. Imperial Hwy.
Los Angeles, Calif.
1st Monday, 7,00 p.m.

No. AMERICAN NUMIS. SOCIETY
12145 Woodruff
Downey, Calif.
3rd Tuesday, 7.30 p.m.

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA
NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION
P.O. Box 3044
Daly City, Calif. 94015
Meets in Convention Annually

No. HOLLYWOOD COIN CLUB
Glendale Federal Savings & Loan
3730 Riverside Dr. 4th Floor
Sherman Oaks, Calif.
2nd Wednesday, 7.30 p.m.

No. VALLEY COIN CLUB
103 San Fernando
San Fernando, Calif.
2nd & 4th Thursday, 7.00 p.m.

ORANGE COAST COIN CLUB
Bayside Village So. Club House
00 E. Coast Hwy, No. 105
Newport Beach, Calif.
st Tuesday, 7.30 p.m.

ORANGE COUNTY COIN CLUB
00 West Commonwealth
Fullerton, Calif.
th Wednesday, 8.00 p.m.

ICO RIVERA COIN CLUB
o. Ranchito School
837 Olvmpic Blvd.
nd Tuesday, 8.00 p.m.

ILLARS LIMITED
"La Casita"
ullocks Fashion Square
herman Oaks, Calif.
rd Wednesday, 8.00 p.m.

OMONA VALLEY COIN CLUB
72 W. Monterey
omona, Calif.
st Saturday, 8.00 p.m.

ANTA BARBARA COIN CLUB
arden Room
orilla Hotel,
rn. Corilla & Chapala
anta Barbara, Calif.
d Tuesday, 8.00 p.m.

AN BERNARDINO COUNTY
OIN CLUB
510 W. Highland Ave.
an Bernardino, Calif.
d Thursday, 7.30 p.m.

AN FERNANDO VALLEY C.C.
.M.C.A. 3rd & Magnolia,
urbank, Calif.
d Monday, 8.00 p.m.

. EAST. SIERRA COIN CLUB
2 North Main Street,
shop, Calif.
n Thursday, 7.30 p.m.

SAN GABRIEL VALLEY
COIN CLUB
Huntington-Sheriton Hotel
Pasadena, Calif.
3rd Wednesday, 8.00 p.m.

SANTA ANA COIN CLUB
1104 W. 8th Street
Santa Ana, Calif.
3rd Monday, 7.30 p.m.

SANTA MARIA COIN CLUB
Veterans Memorial Bldg.
P.O. Box 143
Santa Maria, Calif.
4th Friday, 8.00 p.m.

SIMI VALLEY COIN CLUB
L.R. Stewart School Aud.
Simi, Calif.
1st Tuesday, 7.30 p.m.

So. CALIFORNIA ANCIENT
NUMISMATIC SOCIETY
For meeting information
write to:-
P.O. Box 221
Tarzana, Calif.

SOCIETY for INTERNATIONAL
NUMISMATICS
Calif. Savings & Loan
Pico & Overland, W.L.A.
4th Tuesday, 7.30 p.m.

SOUTHERN HUB COIN CLUB
4441 W. Lennox Blvd.
Inglewood, Calif.
2nd Sunday, 2.00 p.m.

TRW SYSTEMS
EMPLOYEE'S ASSOC. COIN CLUB
2nd & 4th Wednesday, 12.00 Noon

TRANSPORTATION COIN CLUB
Alexandria Hotel - Dessert Room
5th & Spring Streets
Los Angeles, Calif.
1st Sunday, 2.00 p.m.

TORRANCE COIN CLUB
1816 Border Street,
Torrance, Calif.
3rd Tuesday, 8.00 p.m.

UPLAND COIN CLUB
Women's Club, 738 No. Euclid Ave.
Ontario, Calif.
3rd Saturday, 8.00 p.m.

VALLEY COIN CLUB
Men's Club
Los Alamos, Calif.
2nd Tuesday, 8.00 p.m.

VANDENBERG NUMIS. SOCIETY
Mesa Service Club,
Vandenberg AFB
Vandenberg, Calif.
1st & 3rd Thursday, 7.00 p.m.

VENTURA COUNTY COIN CLUB
Ventura Recreation Center
1261 E. Main Street,
Ventura, Calif.
2nd Monday, 8.00 p.m.

VERDUGO HILLS COIN CLUB
Masonic Temple
7216 Valmont
Tujunga, Calif.
1st Tuesday, 7.30 p.m.

WEST VALLEY COIN CLUB
Reseda Women's Club
7901 Lindley aAvenue
Reseda, Calif.
4th Sunday, 2.00 p.m.

WHITTIER COIN CLUB
Parnell Park
Scott Ave & Santa Fe
Whittier, Calif.
2nd Friday, 8.00 p.m.

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